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U. S. Department of Agriculture



Photo Courtesy of New Zealand Department of Agriculture

TOMATO TREE

(Cyphomandra Betacea)

Sub-Tropical Shrub Belonging to Solanaceae, the Tomato Family
Details on Page Three.

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GLECKLERS: SEEDMEN

METAMORA, OHIO

TOMATO SPECIALISTS

Greatest Display of New Tomato Developments in the U. S.

True Facts of Good Tomato Seed

Only nature produces it and returns back to earth. The natural fermenting and decaying process in direct contact with the soil fed by the open air causes an anti-biotical bacterial counter action against destructive seed borne diseases that may be present. This is proven by the presence of white mold, which everyone has noticed on rotten tomatoes. Would it not have been for this favorable bacterial counter action, the tomato would have been extinct scores of years ago, due to the rapid multiplication of diseases. **Nature does not commit diseased seed back to earth** in its natural process.

We grow and process our tomato seed from rotten tomatoes in direct contact with the soil, which starts the anti-biotical action. This indeed is a terribly rough seed treatment. The effect on the seed is apparent by a dirty brown color, a distinct rotten odor and an occasional dried maggot which is difficult to mill out.

WOE BE UNTO THE MAN who boasts of very high germination and nice pretty white seed, for nature didn't intend every seed to germinate and reproduce itself. Down through the ages plant and human life have been subjected to a continual process of survival of the fittest. The weeklings, unable to withstand the elements and disease, were forced to perish. Thus in securing white seed and extremely high germination, seeds are extracted from firm ripe tomatoes placed in vats or barrels to ferment, completely taken away from its bacterial counter action set in action by the soil. In this system the seed sinks to the bottom of the juice, completely excluding the air, which the latter effect is the same unfortunate situation happening in our soils today.

It is a known fact there are two types of bacteria, namely the destructive, which develops from exclusion of air and sunlight. The other form is the favorable anti-biotic type, which develops only in open air. In the soil we have a constant war against these two bacterial forces. Tomatoes grown on soil low in organic matter are very susceptible to diseases, because the soil structure has reached a sealed condition excluding the air, causing lower soil temperatures, favoring destructive diseases. There upon arises the importance of continually supplying organic matter, such as compost, animal waste, green matter and crop residues in building an aerated soil, restocking the supply of favorable anti-biotic bacteria.

We produce seed for a purpose, not as a by-product.

We offer gratis mutual cooperation in reciprocal seed exchange of new tomato developments to breeding stations and universities engaged in variety research. GLECKLERS: SEEDMEN, reserve the right to limit or refuse this service to anyone in our opinion not qualified.

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All tomato seed prices in this catalog are postpaid within the U. S. and possessions.

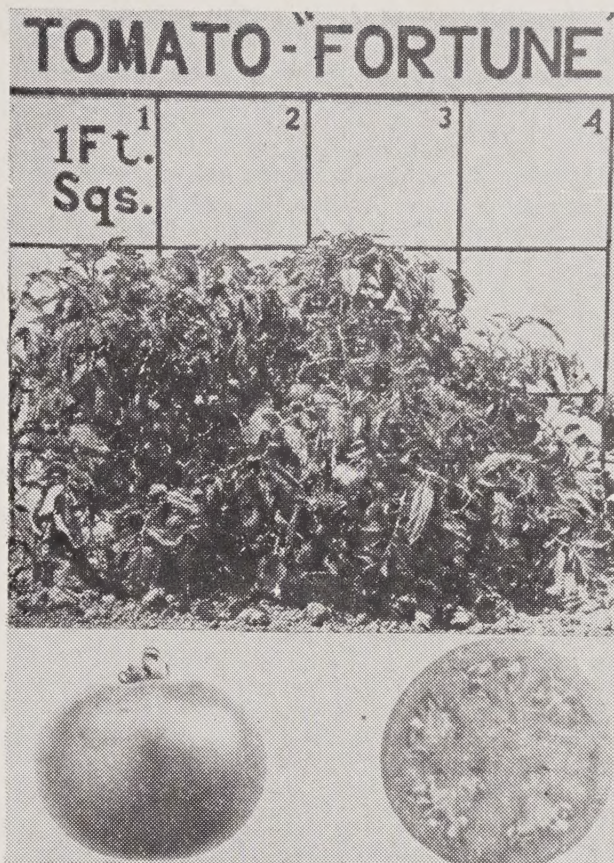
Foreign shipments are only postpaid to the port of embarkation.

TERMS: CASH WITH ORDER.

GLECKLERS: Seedmen, give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds we sell and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seeds.

TOMATO FORTUNE (72 Days)

An outstanding new red developed at the University of Arkansas. A cross of Rutgers X Pan American. Large bushy vines, inherited from its Rutger parent, possesses even greater foliage density. Fruit yield, much higher, averaging only slightly smaller than Rutgers in size. Greater globular depth of fruits, possess the Rutgers characteristic of ripening to a deep red from the interior outward. Fruits are meaty without a core, mild semi-acid and somewhat sweet flavor. The juice is quite sticky, indicating sugar content. Maturity in season with Rutgers, but ripening first clusters a few days ahead of its parent. We find this variety very worthy of its name, "Fortune," showing fully one third greater fruit settings and yielding ability than Rutgers. Very important as a combination greenwrap and canning variety. Its resistance to fusarium wilt, high fruit setting ability and dense foliage, will adapt Fortune to most of the southern states. A spray or dusting schedule is necessary for control of early blight, anthracnose and late blight.



Postpaid: ¼ oz. 40c; 1 cz. \$1.10; ¼ lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$12.50

TOMATO TREE (*Cyphomandra Betacea*)

This sub-tropical shrub of the Solanaceae or tomato family, originally was discovered growing wild in Brazil and Peru, South America. About 40 years ago seeds were taken to New Zealand, where it was developed into a very important crop. It is estimated there are about 170 acres now being grown there. The Tomato Tree grows about 12 feet high with large elephant-ear-like leaves. Plants started in the nursery from seed bear lightly at the end of the first year and much heavier the second year. Bearing life is about 12 years, although they have been noted to produce for 20 years. Few diseases ever effect the tree, limited mostly to cucumber mosaic and Tomato Tree mosaic, both of which are virus diseases. The trees are pruned and trained similar to other orchard fruit culture. Cuttings can be taken and re-rooted. Ripening in New Zealand from late April to early November, the Tomato Tree has a very long fruiting season. The plum-shaped fruits hang in clusters. Very firm flesh and tough skin allow long distance shipping without bruising. The fruits are very versatile for they can be used in salads and savory dishes, as a vegetable and delicious for desserts. The skin is unpalatable and may be easily removed by immersing in boiling water for a few minutes and then peeled. The fruits bring high prices on New Zealand markets and are much sought after. The Tomato Tree makes a very interesting exhibition specimen for the greenhouse or may be started in the house in a large flower pot like a lemon or orange tree. Many areas in the extreme southern states may well be adapted to commercial propagation. The trees can withstand only a very light frost and must be grown in frost-free climates or be amply protected. Undoubtedly attempts will be made in crossing the Tomato Tree with our common tomato varieties as an experiment in developing sturdier, disease resistant plant growth.

Postpaid: 25 seeds 50c. (Special cultural instructions included.)

PONDEROSA (Red) (72 Days)

Super Argentina Strain

A very productive and large fruited strain of Ponderosa obtained from Argentina. The preferred canning tomato in their country. Yields of 40 tons per acre are common with staked and trained culture. Vine growth extensive, healthy, very dense foliage and exceptionally rapid growth. Fruits average very large typically Ponderosa in shape. Very fleshy, without a core, ripening to a dark red color. Its highly acid flavor and fine red color make this strain very adaptable for the canning industry. In our growing, this strain showed complete resistance to fusarium wilt, moderate resistance to early blight and anthracnose, but very susceptible to late blight; the latter due mainly to the dense foliage.

Postpaid: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c;
1 oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.50.



No man pays so much for his seed as the man who thinks quality can be bought without paying much for it.

STOKESDALE (68 Days)

Our strain is the finest, maintaining good size and very heavy yielding. Fruits are solid, uniform bright red color, exceptionally smooth globular and average eight ounces in size. Vines are sturdy, thick stems, heavy foliage, becoming semi-open after lying with the fruit load.

Postpaid: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.50



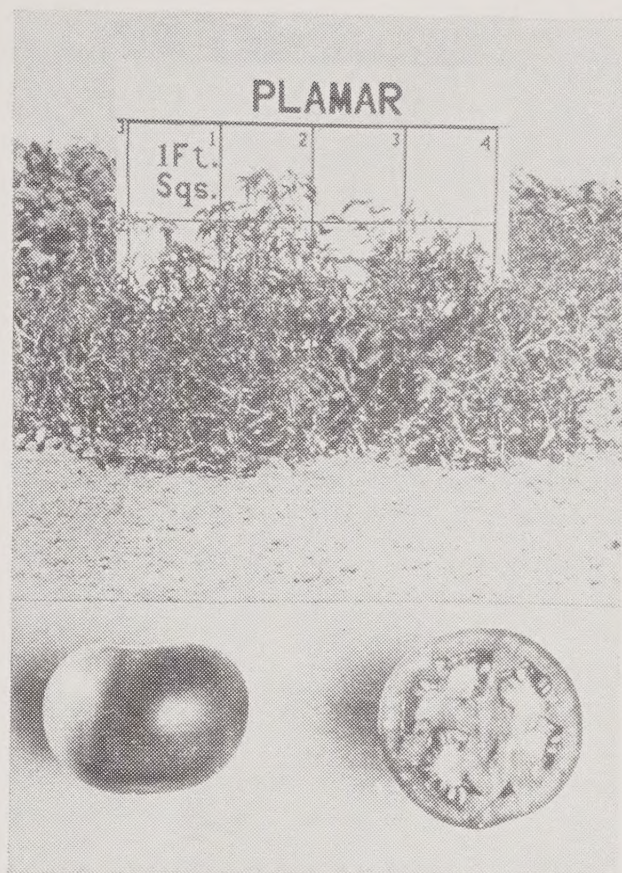
WESTERN - RED (68 Days)

A new and important red, market variety developed by L. F. Locke, soil scientist at the Southern Great Plains Field Station. A cross of Porter X Danmark X Break O'Day. Western-Red was bred and selected for its characteristic of setting fruit under the hot and dry conditions of the respective area where it was developed. It has proven to produce much higher yields than other well known standard varieties under adverse climatic conditions. Vines are medium size, determinate in growth. Rather open foliage coverage; however, fruits resist sun scald remarkably well. Mid-season in maturity, the fruits attain a medium average size, light red color and mild in flavor. Western-Red is recommended as a home garden and local market variety for western Oklahoma, southwestern Kansas, eastern New Mexico and western Texas.

From our observations Western-Red shows resistance to fusarium wilt, susceptible to anthracnose and early blight, moderate resistance to late blight. **Postpaid:** $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.50.

PLAMAR (65 Days)

A new development from The University of Puerto Rico. A cross of their native variety, "Platillo," and Marglobe. Outyielded all other standard varieties by a wide margin, in their tests, due to its characteristic of setting more fruit under extremely hot climatic conditions. Vines are very vigorous, extensive, healthy and extremely rapid in growth. Slightly flattened fruits average medium in size, with thick placental walls. Ripens to a medium red color, semi-mild flavor and possessing good keeping qualities after ripe. Cracks are very limited. From our observations, we recommend Plamar for southern states, where other varieties produce low yields and set very few fruits, due to abnormally hot and dry climate. Plamar shows complete resistance to fusarium wilt and early blight. It is, however, susceptible to septoria leaf blight, anthracnose and late blight.

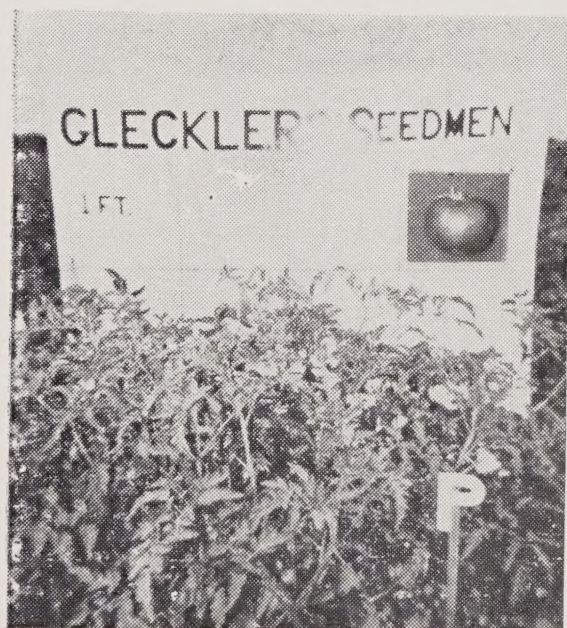


Postpaid: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3 50

MANASOTA (68 Days)

Another new red tomato released with the Manahill variety from The Vegetable Crops Laboratory. Highly resistant to wilt. Ripens generous early fruit clusters. Uniformly globular, smooth fruits average medium in size, firm, ripening to a dark red color and are more of a juice type. Vines very sprawling and extended, having a peculiar tendency of increasing foliage after vines reach maximum spread. A complete spraying or dusting schedule is advisable, being susceptible to early blight, anthracnose and late blight.

Postpaid: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.75; 1 lb. \$13.75



SUMMER PROLIFIC (65 Days) (Strain C)

New hot weather variety from the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. A cross of Porters Globe and Stokesdale. Ripens to a beautiful deep pink, very smooth, practically crack proof and mild in flavor. Uniform size, averaging about six per pound in the first settings and the size increasing to four or five per pound later on. The globe-shaped fruits are extremely solid, because of their thick outer walls and very tough skin. Ripe fruits keep fine for long periods of time. Summer Prolific is able to set fruit in very hot summers, mainly because of the thick, heavy sepals protecting the flower parts.

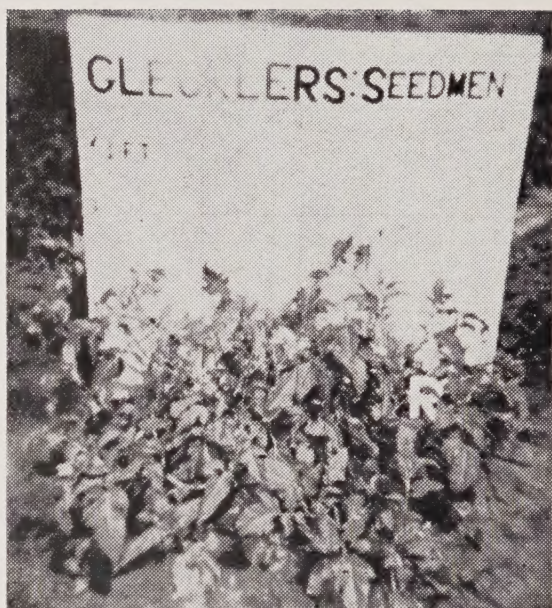
Vine growth very vigorous, upright and dense, with wide thick leaves, protecting fruits from the hot sun. Summer Prolific is an excellent variety for abnormally hot climates, resisting sun-scald and splitting, resulting in souring.

Postpaid: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$11.80

RED JACKET (65 Days)
(Potato Leaf Tomato)

A new early red variety developed by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station. Very odd, because of its wide potato-like leaves. At setting time plants appear similar to peppers, gradually transforming into bushy potato-leaf plants. Its oddity should not be construed as just another novelty, but as an extra fine, heavy yielding commercial variety. Fruits average medium to large, very smooth, free of blossom-end scars, and remarkably resistant to growth cracks. Ripens into about three heavy pickings and develops a very fine red color acceptable for juice and catsup. The

slightly flattish fruits are excellent for market, acclaimed by chain stores as one of the finest quality varieties. Vines are bushy until carried down with the fruit load, becoming semi-open during the rapid, successive, heavy pickings. A complete spray or dusting schedule is advisable for early blight, anthracnose and late blight. For maximum yield fertilize heavily.



Postpaid: 1/4 oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c; 1/4 lb. \$2.50; 1 lb. \$7.50

Maturity dates are approximate from setting of healthy, stocky plants to ripening of first fruits.

GARDEN STATE (72 Days)

A new canning and market variety developed by Dr. D. R. Porter of The Campbell Soup Company. Originally tested as Hybrid 37, and now named Garden State. A notable variety for its heavy yield or large size, well colored red fruits, maintaining good size over the entire season. Semi-globular fruits have tough skins, resisting cracking and sunburn. Due to excellent fruit qualities, Garden State has become one of the favored varieties used by Campbell Soup Company, and likewise equally fine for market. Maturity is mid-season to late, ripening slightly ahead of Rutgers. Vine growth is vigorous, healthy, thick stems, wide leaves and able to withstand adverse weather conditions. A complete spraying and dusting schedule is advisable to control early blight, anthracnose and late blight.

Postpaid: 1/4 oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c; 1/4 lb. \$2.50; 1 lb. \$7.50

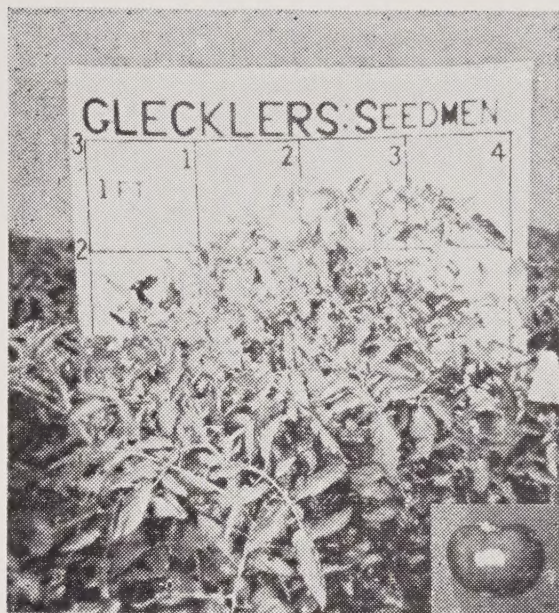
WISCONSIN 55 (65 Days)
(Early Rutgers)

A new early to mid-season cross of Rutgers. Fruits are slightly oblong, average large, and ripen to a beautiful scarlet red. Notable resistance to cracking and a heavy yielder under all weather conditions. Sets large, early fruit clusters, which is desirable for market growers. Heavy pickings start on this variety while others are waiting for hot weather to speed ripening of later varieties. Vine growth is dense, very vigorous and semi-open at ripening. Resistant to defoliation leaf blight and blossom-end rot. Used extensively by large canneries, because of its excellent canning qualities. A complete spraying or dusting schedule is advisable for early blight, anthracnose and late blight.

Postpaid: 1/4 oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c; 1/4 lb. \$2.50; 1 lb. \$7.50

EARLY GARDEN STATE (65 Days) (Campbell's 378A)

A new quality red tomato developed by the Campbell Soup Company, resulting from an extensive breeding program to perfect a canning variety combining earliness, heavy yield, fruit quality and fine red color. Matures a week earlier than Stokesdale. Heavy yielder of slightly flattened fruits, with entire settings averaging large in size, very securely attached by thick stems. Ripe fruit is smooth and remains firm for unusual lengths of time. Vine growth vigorous and dense with wide leaves similar to Rutgers, becoming semi-open after lying down with its fruit load.

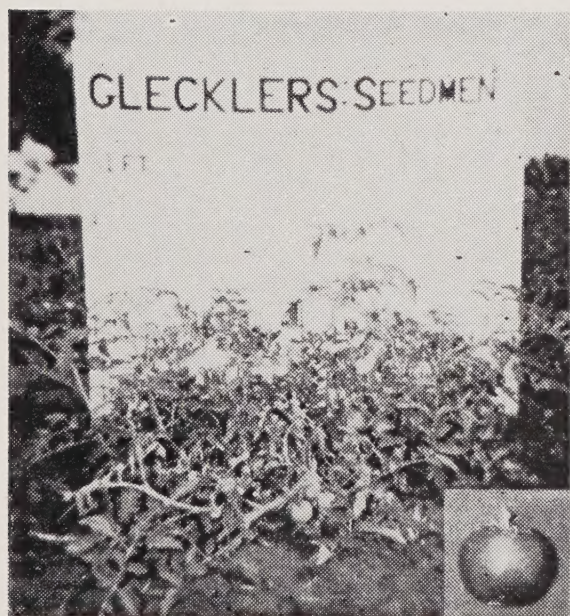


A RECORD CROP

EARLY GARDEN STATE (Campbell's 378A) was selected in this area as a canning crop project by a youth member of the Future Farmers of America. A verified yield of 30 tons and 54 pounds on 1.11 acres made an average of 27.05 tons to the acre. The crop grossed \$699.56 and netted \$504.46. He used \$21 worth of fertilizer and dusted four times.

This variety is one of the few coming through with profitable yields in our unfavorable tomato years of 1949 and 1950. Its heavy early yield ripens in about three to four heavy pickings in rapid succession and is usually delivered before late blight or the first frost strikes. However, a spray or dust schedule is advisable for early blight and anthracnose.

Postpaid: 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.10; 1/4 lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$11.80



LONGRED (68 Days)

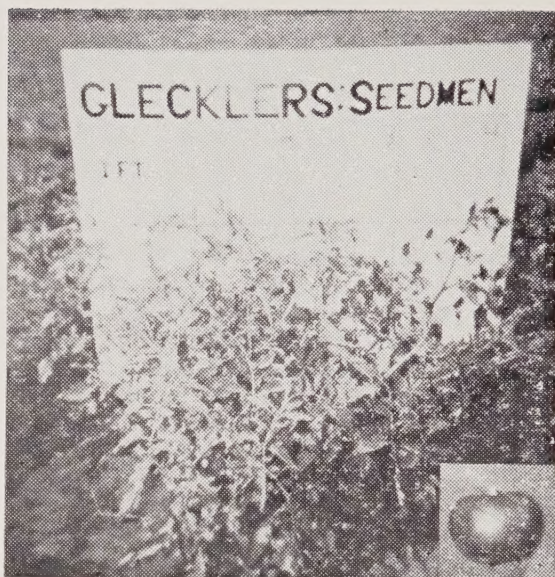
A new main crop type for market growers and canners, developed at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station. Fruits are smooth, almost perfectly round, deep globular, medium to large in size. Mid-season in maturity, ripening an early cluster and extending over a long period. We know of no other variety giving so much satisfaction in picking. The perfect roundness, free of cracks and blemishes, fine red color and resistance to sunburn makes it an outstanding variety. Longred shows exceptional resistance to anthracnose as noted in our own field observations and check plots of Campbell Soup Company.

Vine growth is vigorous and sprawling, becoming semi-open at ripening time. The dark green leaves are very thick and rigid. A spraying or dusting schedule is necessary for early blight, for anthracnose when grown on very sandy soil and for late blight when planted late.

Postpaid: 1/4 oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c; 1/4 lb. \$2.50; 1 lb. \$7.50

MANAHILL (74 Days)

A new red tomato developed at The Vegetable Crops Laboratory, Bradenton, Fla. Bred for resistance to fusarium wilt and gray leaf spot. Very tolerant in wet and poorly drained soil. Matures in season with Rutgers. Heavy yielder of medium to large size fruits, flattened in shape similar to Rutgers. Very meaty fruits are free of white or green cores, which are so common in many varieties. Develops a fine red color, not changing during the process of canning. Vine growth very vigorous and dense with ample foliage protection after being carried down by the fruit load. A complete spraying or dusting schedule is advisable for early blight, anthracnose and late blight.



Postpaid: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.40; 1 lb. \$14.50

RUTGERS (Indiana Strain) (72 Days)

A superior strain of Rutgers, re-selected and supervised at Purdue University. Slightly earlier and much more productive than the original 290 strain as it came from New Jersey. Fruit quality and color likewise are greatly improved. Fruits are smooth, slightly flattened at the stem end, and deep red color ripening from the interior outward. Thick walls, small seed cavities, with very few seeds form very solid fruits. Plants are large, thick stems, with dense foliage protecting fruits from sunburn. To get maximum yield from Rutgers, soil must not be over supplied with nitrogen, plants should be set as early as possible and spray or dust for early blight, anthracnose and late blight. In northern growing regions with shorter tomato seasons, it is very important to set our Rutgers or any other late variety as soon as possible after the frost-free date, if a spraying or dusting schedule will be used. All fixed copper sprays or dusts definitely hold the foliage longer delaying ripening toward the harvest frost.

Postpaid: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50

SOUTHLAND (74 Days)

A new wilt and blight resistant variety developed at the Regional Vegetable Breeding Laboratory at Charleston, S. C. Southland is a standard type, general purpose red tomato, ripening in season with Rutgers and Marglobe. About equal to Rutgers in size, but slightly more oblate. Fruits are very smooth, extremely solid and meaty with a very tough peel, holding up for unusual lengths of time after ripening. Its tough skin gives high resistance to cracking. Southland is a fine green wrap and shipping variety. Vines are upright, quite dense and slightly more open than Rutgers at ripening time. Southland is resistant to fusarium wilt, early blight, anthracnose, and one form of common potato late blight, but very susceptible to virulent forms of tomato late blight. A spray program is advisable to control the latter. For maximum yield and fruit size, Southland requires heavy fertilization, particularly high in nitrogen.

Postpaid: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.20; 1 lb. \$11.50

EARLIANA (58 Days)

Many new extra early varieties have been introduced in previous years, yet Earliana remains the preferred variety for early market in many states. Our strain is one of the earliest, very productive, with good average size, scarlet fruits. **Postpaid: 1/4 oz. 25c; 1 oz. 80c; 1/4 lb. \$2.30; 1 lb. \$6.50.**

FIVE CRITICAL DAYS—Whether each tomato blossom will set fruit depends on a period of five critical days. The tomato blossom is strictly self pollinated; that is, male and female parts are contained in each blossom. Pollination takes place at night, whereby temperature must not drop below 65 degrees. There must not be excessive precipitation during this period nor excessive daytime heat to wither and damage the blossom.

BREAK O'DAY (62 Days)

Our strain is the red ripening type, differing from the original, having a yellowish cast. Very resistant to fusarium wilt and nail head spot. Matures extra early. Fruits are crack resistant, smooth and globular, attaining large average size. A fine stake tomato for early market. Does best in cool growing seasons. **Postpaid: 1/4 oz. 25c; 1 oz. 80c; 1/4 lb. \$2.30; 1 lb. \$6.50.**

VALIANT (62 Days)

One of the best extra early market varieties. Fruits are smooth, deep round shape, firm and ripening to a scarlet red color. Vines have an open, sprawling habit of growth and do best when well fertilized and grown on fairly heavy soil. Our strain of Valiant has shown slightly more foliage coverage than the original. The early yield is heavy, ripening in rapid successive pickings due to its open vine growth, which is valuable for northern states with moderate temperatures. Susceptible to early blight and anthracnose when grown on sandy soil; a spray or dust schedule is advisable to control these diseases. **Postpaid: 1/4 oz. 25c; 1 oz. 80c; 1/4 lb. \$2.30; 1 lb. \$6.50.**

CLUSTER - MATO (55 Days)

New Selection

An extra early red tomato of our own selection for market. We offer a re-selected strain this year showing greater number of fruit settings in the first clusters, more uniform and slightly earlier. Extremely solid and meaty, large to medium in size, borne in generous successive clusters, as shown in photograph. Although slightly flattened in the first setting, become globular-shaped in the follow-clusters. The meaty interior, thick outer walls and tough skin resist cracking and bruising. Very mild in flavor, together with the juicy and meaty texture, presents a real table treat. Delightfully smooth and free of blossom-end scars. Plants are very adaptable for staking and semi-open at ripening time. We attribute the extreme earliness to its characteristic to blossom and pollinate in cooler temperatures than permissible with other extra early varieties. For maximum results, plant in a well drained, sandy loam soil and fertilize heavily.



Postpaid: 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 80c; 1 oz. \$2.75; 1/4 lb. \$10.50

OXHEART (80 Days)

A favorite for home gardeners preferring a mild, large fruited tomato. Giant, heart-shaped, pink fleshed fruits are solid and meaty with few seed cells. Have been known to reach a maximum size of 3 pounds.

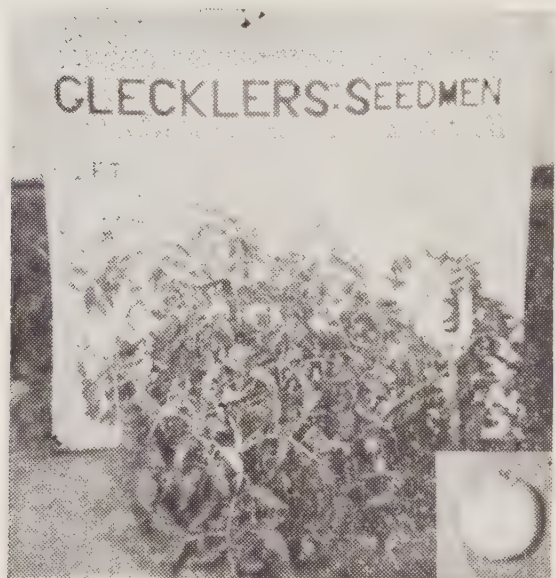
Postpaid: 1/8 oz 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.20; 1/4 lb. \$4.50

GULF STATE MARKET (70 Days)

Mid-season pink colored with a purple cast. Fruits average large, smooth, slightly flattened, globe shaped. Resistant to cracking and a very heavy yielder. A mild and delicious tomato very much in demand in the extreme southern states. **Postpaid:** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 cz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2 30; 1 lb. \$6.50.

DWARF CHAMPION (72 Days)

Mid-season to late. Small bushy plants that bear small to medium size fruits, ripening to a pinkish-red color. A fine home garden variety in that it requires only a small space. Fully shaded fruits are very mild in flavor. Dwarf Champion tomatoes have one of the toughest skins in comparison with many other varieties. **Postpaid:** $\frac{1}{4}$ cz. 25c; 1 cz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6 50.



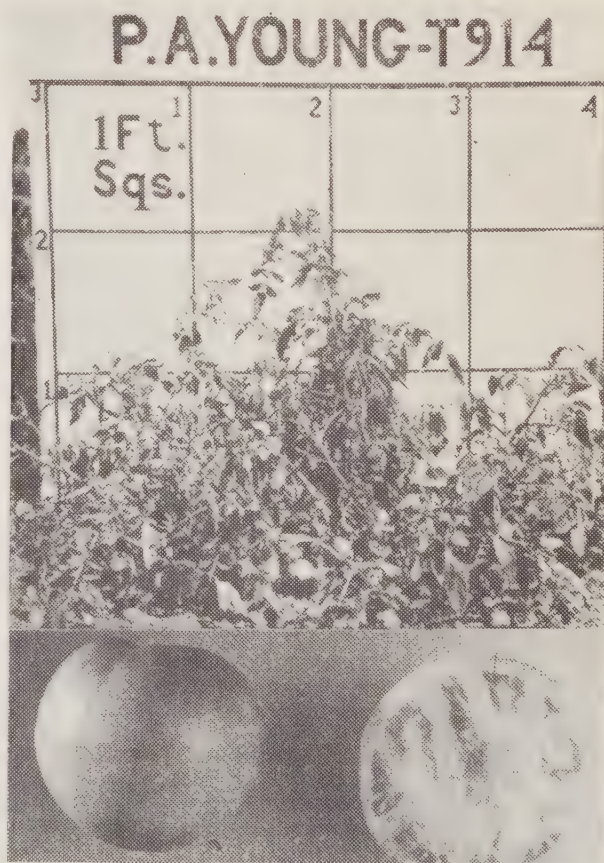
SUNRAY (70 Days)

A new golden orange variety developed by Dr. W. S. Porte at The Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md. Very important in its color type, mainly because of its resistance to fusarium wilt. A cross of Pan American and Jubilee, possessing all of the wilt resistance of the former, plus excellent fruit qualities of the latter parent. Fruits ripen a beautiful golden orange, uniform deep globular, medium to large in size, solid, meaty, mild in flavor and free of acid. Vine growth very upright until carried down with fruit load, having ample foliage protection thereafter. Leaves are wide, healthy, supported by thick, sturdy vines.

An excellent variety for processing golden orange tomato juice, for home gardens to make tasty and beautiful salads or markets demanding a mild tomato of its color. **Postpaid:** $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 cz. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.40.

T914 (Wilt Resistant Yellow) (72 Days)

A new, superb yellow tomato developed by Dr. P. A. Young, plant pathologist at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. The result of 10 years effort in breeding and selecting a wilt resistant yellow strain possessing perfect globular, large size fruits of mild delicious flavor. Fruits are very solid with a tough skin. The frosty, fleshy interior is very tempting. T914 is excellent for preparing mild preserves. Vine growth quite extensive, sprawling, with dense foliage. Leaves are characteristically smooth with a grayish green color. Under our observations we noted complete resistance to fusarium wilt, moderate resistance to early blight and anthracnose, but susceptible to late blight. We will have stock seed available, prices quoted on request, as soon as it is named and released.



NAMED "GOLDEN SPHERE"

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50¢; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90¢; oz. \$3 25

METAMORA, OHIO
TOMATO SEED SPECIALISTS

Date

Name

Amount
Enclosed

R. D. or Street _____

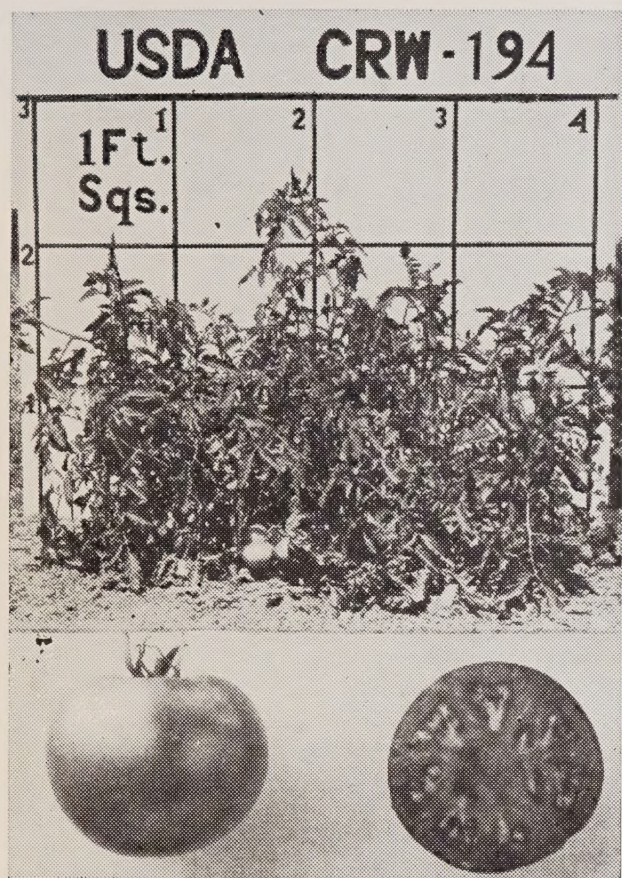
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Two new wilt and blight resistant red varieties developed at The U. S. Regional Vegetable Breeding Laboratory, Charleston, S. C. Cooperative test trials were made on both of these varieties in our 1950 growing, to determine their commercial value. Seed will not be available until released and named by The USDA, pending reports from many sections where they have been under trial. CRW-169 is a very heavy yielder; however, fruit quality doesn't come up to standards set by other main varieties. CRW-194 produces excellent quality fruits as a general purpose type, but doesn't yield as well as the former. Both are mid-season in maturity, CRW-194 ripening a few days ahead of CRW-169.

YELLOW PLUM (Super Argentina Strain) (72 Days)

A much more productive strain, obtained from Argentina. Beautiful plum-shaped fruits grow in clusters six to eight in number. Very mild in flavor; valuable for making eye-appealing, tasty salad dishes and also for preparing mild preserves. Vine growth is vigorous, sprawling, with healthy dark green foliage.

PRICES POSTPAID: Packet 25c; 1/4 oz. 60; 1 oz. \$2.25

LYCOPERSICON CERASIFORME (75 Days)

The oldest species of wild tomatoes, originally discovered along the borders of Peru and Ecuador, South America. Very disease resistant, used for breeding new varieties and a novelty. Small fruits, one-half to one inch in diameter, having two locules or seed cells, deep globular. Terrific vine growth, sprawling, very dense, reaching maximum spread of about 25 feet.

PRICES POSTPAID: Packet 25c

LYCOPERSICON PIMPINELLIFOLIUM (75 Days)

Another strain of wild tomatoes from South America. Considered the smallest tomato that exists. Small fruits seldom larger than one quarter inch in diameter are borne in clusters, each vine bearing a thousand or more. The perfect globular currant like fruits possess two seed cells and are very mild in flavor. This strain is widely used in breeding work, because of its complete resistance to fusarium wilt and early blight. Vine growth, extensive, very low, sprawling, with a distinct characteristic of very small delicate leaves.

PRICES POSTPAID: Packet 25c

MARMAN

3	2	3	4
1			
1 Ft. Sqs.			



Full MARMAN Plant Growth

MARMAN (50 Days)

World's Earliest and Most Productive
Forcing Tomato for Market

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A new development from Argentina included in 1949 trials with 150 different varieties from many parts of the world. MARMAN out-yielded and was much earlier than U. S. early hybrid forcing varieties under climatic conditions similar to Arizona. Vine growth, semi-determinate medium size with most unusual foliage coverage. Plants five inches high start forcing blossom clusters. A rapid race continues between plant growth and blossom forcing until first fruits ripen, terminating growth. We noted 39 blossoms in a single cluster. Fruits average uniform medium size, slightly ribbed shoulders, moderately flat in shape. Ripens to a fine red color. Most important fruit characteristics are their high resistance to sun scald and cracks. Very

limited number of narrow radial skin cracks extending around the shoulders ever appear. Interior of fruits are meaty, thick placental walls, tough elastic skin and the wide locular walls, arranged like spokes in a wheel, present unusually firm, solid fruits with excellent keeping qualities after ripening. Blossom-end scars are practically non-existent. In our tests without spraying or dusting, MARMAN showed complete resistance to early blight, moderate resistance to anthracnose and highly resistant to late blight, the latter due mainly because of extreme earliness. MARMAN should prove to be a very important market variety. The extreme earliness, high disease resistance and unusual foliage should adapt it to every state in the U. S. Because of its susceptibility to septoria leaf blight, we recommend spraying or dusting with fixed copper, the same as for early blight. Anthracnose control with Zerlate is also advised.

POSTPAID: 1/8 oz. (about 1,200 seeds) \$1.00; 1/4 oz. \$1.75; 1 oz. \$6.50.



Foliage Removed Showing Fruit Setting